

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1801.

[No. 50.]

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Li-
verpool.—Terms may be
known by enquiring of
R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Ven-
due Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit
and for Cash.

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flan-
nels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Ozna-
burgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book
and jaconet muslins, tambered and plain,
Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

February 5.

Auctioneer.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auc-
tion Room on Union Street,
Sugar in bls.

Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in bls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpet-
ing, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys,
Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broad-
cloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Du-
rants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and Ger-
man Linens, Humhums, Mullins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

February 5.

Auctioneers.

Two active Lads, about 14 years
of age, and of reputable connexions, would
be taken as Apprentices at the office of the
Advertiser.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

House in committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.
(Debate continued.)

Mr. Claiborne said that spirit against which the gentleman last up had so loudly exclaimed, and which he termed disaffection, was the spirit at whose shrine he had ever been taught to bow with reverence, and trusted nothing would ever be able to withdraw that high esteem. It is the voice of the people—a voice terrible to those and those only, who are the authors and supporters of tyranny and oppression. It is this voice which the gentleman terms fanaticism, but by whatever name the gentleman chooses to call it, its power will nevertheless be unconquerable. It was this voice that liberated these states from their transatlantic subjection, and will prevent chains being forged for our country, either by foreign or domestic tyrants. Having always opposed, and being ever determined to oppose the bill in question, Mr. Claiborne thought it sufficient barely to express that determination. He should think it altogether unnecessary and improper to enter upon the constitutionality of the question, because it had been so ably and so fully discussed upon a former occasion, as not to admit of a new idea upon that point. Suffice it to say he was firmly convinced that the law was unconstitutional. But so far as relates to the expediency, he must be permitted to make a few remarks. Let it be remembered that eight years of the administration of our present government passed over, and not an idea of the necessity of a sedition law was ever hinted, or felt. That truly great and valuable character who was at the head of our government during these eight years would have disdained its support. His character needed no such prop: if he had been attacked by the shafts of calumny and detraction, he would have opposed it by integrity and virtue, and those barriers would ever have resisted the force of the most designing. The conduct of the chief magistrate of a free and independent nation will always be exposed to investigation will sometimes be attended with some instances of calumny, how virtuous and how wise soever the object of scrutiny be. But how can a truly great character suffer from weapons so diminutive.

The representatives of a nation that is free, and who will be free, ought to pay considerable respect to the will of the people. A gentleman was surely mistaken when he said, that but one or two states had evinced their aversion to this law. Mr. C. said his present recollection brought to his remembrance more than two. Petitions has been received in the house from the states of New-York, Jersey, Pennsylvania

Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, three of the legislatures of which had declared the law unconstitutional and injurious. And therefore it was an error when gentlemen reduced this great mass of petitioners down to a few. Inasmuch as he conceived this law an act of terror—a measure that never could decrease the circulation of disaffection, but must considerably increase it: inasmuch as he valued the privileges of the people; and as he considered, upon every view of the subject, this law as an abridgement of one of their most precious rights, he was determined to oppose every avenue to its renewal.

Mr. Gallatin, like a gentleman, who had before spoken upon the subject, little imagined the question would have been brought up so seriously as to cause the warmth he had heard. He supposed the report to be a mere formal submission of a question to the house as a fulfilment of their supposed duty.

He would not enter into a view of the constitutionality of the question, that being so perfectly understood, from the extensive discussion it underwent from time to time but barely make a few remarks on what fell from the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Harper.) All who believed it to be unconstitutional, would most assuredly vote against the report being received, but it did not follow that gentlemen who tho't differently must necessarily vote for it. He would not advert to the manner in which this law had been carried into effect: if he were inclined to enter into a detail, he would rather merely advert to the cases which had occurred under that law and thus avoid any supposed charge upon the administrators of it. The law itself, he believed to contain evil qualities sufficient for animadversion, without extending farther.

Taking it upon the ground of expediency he really could perceive no weight whatever in the arguments used in its recommendation, in any point of view whatever; and as to its becoming a permanent system, there were yet less arguments to support. For suppose the resolution should be altogether rejected, the country would be in the same situation as it was before the law was passed. The government would be fully as secure in its reputation as it was at that period. The government were never considered to be in danger during the 9 years prior to this law: nothing that was said about it then tended to bring it into contempt for want of this law. He must, therefore, conclude that it was not necessary to the support of the government, and he had never heard proof adduced of any use the law had been in any instance whatever. Those who believed no good effect had been produced, must vote against the continuance of it, as at least an useless act.

Besides this he would say that the circumstances under which this law was passed had altogether ceased. He would call to the recollection of gentlemen who were

members when the law passed what were the motives urged in its favor; what were the circumstances of the country at the period. There was then an apprehension of danger, and upon that alarm this bill was brought in and supported as a part of the system of defence. Nor did it rest upon the opinion of that period, for it would be recollected that a committee was appointed to examine into the propriety of considering the petitions presented for the repeal of this bill. That committee made a very lengthy report, in which the principal reason urged why they thought the act ought not to be repealed, was that the occasion had not ceased, for being a measure of defence, in preventing inflammatory writings to sow disaffection, and no accommodation being made, it would be proper to continue it. This was also the substance of the arguments used last session on a motion being made for its repeal, why it should not then be repealed. On this ground he had indulged a hope that gentlemen would have suffered it to die in silence, and the more so, because it had produced, nor could produce no possible good. What consistency therefore there was in the arguments of gentlemen as a reason for the continuance of the law, he would leave them to judge, for it would be observed that gentlemen did not all now pretend it to be necessary as a system of defence.

The reason now given was to protect the government from libellous writings, but on the contrary, the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) commended and supported its continuance as a limitation to the powers of government, or in other words, as a protection to himself from what he supposes will then be in the power of the government. He supposes that he might be induced to make some remarks on the conduct of a future administration, and wishes this to protect him from what he denominates the severity of the common law. This idea is built upon the supposition that before this law passed, we had a common law. On the subject of the law, Mr. Gallatin confessed himself not very well calculated to argue, but he could contend for facts.

Whatever might be the opinion of some gentlemen as to its existence, and its applicability to the crimes specified in this law, he would ask any gentleman to prove wherein the practice of our government had recognized the principle. He would take upon him to say that since the first establishment of the government, no process had been issued, under this common law, for any libel against the government. Was not this, he asked, sufficient to satisfy the gentleman that he might rest safely without the aid of this law. He surely can have nothing to fear.

As to the commendation given to this law, as it is said the truth may be given in evidence, the answer had often been given that the law not only extended to facts but to opinions; and that in relation

no opinion there could be no possible criterion by which to judge of the truth or falshood. To evince the uncertainty of divisions formed on opinion, he mentioned the case of an argument about the standing army. On one side it was said to be a standing army, if men were enlisted for a term of years by the government. On the other side it was said that nothing could constitute a standing army but men enlisted for life into the service. According to the different constructions, therefore, of the thing, so would it be taken; there can be no test or rule by which to ascertain what is the *truth of opinion*: the different constructions, perhaps, influenced by a party spirit, will give the decision.

It was because he was afraid, in common with the gentleman from South-Carolina, but his fear was from another source: Mr. G. was afraid that our courts and our juries would have their judgments clouded by a party spirit; he wished to encourage no prosecutions whatever upon such equivocal grounds: he feared the access to justice would be rendered more beclouded and inaccessible, and therefore he would much rather the government should be exposed to remarks, though severe, than to establish a principle so dangerous to the rights of the people. Though he acknowledged a discussion of this kind might produce some danger, yet he would rather suffer that evil than to expose the people to the mere opinions of a judge upon the propriety or impropriety of facts, uncertain in their nature.

Upon the whole, he wished to avoid the irritation this law would most probably excite in the public mind. Whether the misrepresentation should be more or less, (however, he could not flatter himself that the misrepresentation, in this inflamed period of the public mind, would be less) he could see no use in the law. It could be favorable to no description of gentlemen on that floor, nor could the loss of it be unfavorable. He would therefore much rather leave it as it was found three years ago, not in the least apprehensive that the practice of the government would be more oppressive than it had been prior to that period, or that the government would at all feel the want of prosecutions to protect it.

Mr. Nicholas declared himself disappointed in the earnestness with which this subject was supported. He had supposed it was introduced in a course of general enquiry about laws which were expiring, and would have accounted for a willingness in gentlemen who had originally passed the law and contributed to its execution, as it had the appearance of fairness to leave a power in force against themselves, which they had executed on others; but he could not account for the zeal with which it was supported, as gentlemen had the strength of reason to believe, and so far as the opinions of their opponents in that house could go, were assured that no such power was wished for.

The committee had been told by the gentleman from South-Carolina, that there could not be a mind so weak as to doubt about the constitutionality of the law—This was a way to elude unanswerable arguments, as well as to pass by such as merited no answer. It had been the course always pursued in that house on this subject, for on no occasion had gentlemen met the objections. His mind, he declared, was firmly convinced that there is no power in congress to pass such a law, and had been always strengthened in that be-

lief by new attention to the subject; he had expressed his opinion at large on a former occasion, and would not trouble the house with a repetition.

He should not have thought it necessary to say any thing of the practice under this law, to shew its unfitness and inexpediency. They arise out of the nature of the law itself, and the instruments of its execution. In a case where the president is a party interested, where his character and consequence are depending, can it be believed that an individual can expect justice. You are told of the independence of your judges, and the character of your juries. Are these defences sufficient for the security of the individual? May not the judges owe their appointment to the very president who is prosecutor? May they not have been chosen for that party spirit which we continually see discolorevery thing opposed to it? May they not have motives sufficient to induce them to gratify his passions? Do we not know that in their own department there are grades which bestow new honor and additional profit? And do we not see other offices held up to their ambition, by the practice of employing the judges abroad while they retain their offices at home. When we come to enquire into facts, what do we discover but that our judges are like other men, deeply engaged in the prevailing politics of the country, and the most active partizans in all the struggles which grow out of them.

What can be expected from the other important branch of your tribunals, the juries—In most of our states they are selected by the marshal, who is the absolute dependent of the president, holding his office at his mere will and pleasure.

Gentlemen will say that this would destroy the confidence universally reposed in the administration of justice, and will attempt to repel the suspicion, by the fairness of character in ordinary cases; but this cannot avail them. In other cases, with very few excepted, they may be wholly impartial. In ordinary criminal cases, where the president is prosecutor, the prosecution is in behalf of the people at large, and there is no inducement to punish but where there is guilt; very different is the prosecution for libels, where the accusation grows not merely out of the act itself, but where a standing uniform hostility will be always found to exist. The judges and jurors may be competent to all the great and necessary functions of a court, without being equal to a task which requires them to divest themselves of deep rooted passions.

Mr. N. said, that although he did not wish to have introduced particular instances of the execution of a law into the debates, he could not acquiesce in the approbation expressed of the conduct of the judge who tried the Richmond case. He was not there himself, but he had heard an account of it, in which he could confide, which had excited his astonishment—this impression was universal in the state as far as he was informed. In a variety of instances the judges' decisions had gone against every thing which he had been used to consider proper. He had not charged his memory with the detail, and two instances only occurred to him at present—In an application for postponement, the judge declared that the testimony wanted must apply to every count in the indictment, otherwise no continuance could be granted, and for a defect of this sort, the motion was overruled, and the trial proceeded on the counts to which the testimony did apply as

well as on others. One of the jury (who were all respectable men, but, as was to be expected, professed friends of administration) objected to himself, because he had given a very decided opinion on the guilt of the author of the book from which the charges were extracted; the judge told him unless he had given an opinion on the indictment itself he could not be excused. The indictment is never read to the jury till they are sworn, and the objection was overruled, and the gentleman was sworn.

The gentleman from S. Carolina had justified the judge by the nature of the charge; he had said it was for a publication so monstrous that nobody could openly countenance it, and that the circulation had been secret, the book passing only from pocket to pocket. Mr. N. said he knew little of the book, having never read or possessed it; he did not know how to reconcile the secrecy the gentleman had spoken of with a fact mentioned by himself, that it was avowed and prided in by the author; he did not know how to reconcile it with another notorious fact that it was advertised for sale in several papers. Mr. N. said that his intention in noticing this observation of the gentleman was to remark a very dangerous tendency in it; it was, that the nature of the charge can properly dispense with the formality of trial: it leaves a suspicion that the person accused was condemned before he was tried; it would be impossible to fix a greater stain on the conduct of the judge.

As to the public opinion on this law, Mr. N. believed the gentleman had not estimated it correctly; the elections which he considers as deciding it, it must be recollected happened in 1798, at a time when the public mind was under the influence of the alarm excited on the subject of war; it had at that time apparently tolerated this measure as one of what was called a system of defence; but if gentlemen will bring their enquiries a little lower down to the elections, which have happened in calmer moments, and when that system still continued to engross public attention, they will find the most decided condemnation.

The gentleman declares he wishes for this law, as a shield against the vindictive tempers of his opponents; the rigors which they may inflict by means of the common law.

Mr. N. supposed that it could not seriously be believed that persons who had uniformly condemned the use of a power, would themselves resort to it—self-respect would forbid it, if principles respecting the constitution do not. If gentlemen are not, however, satisfied with these pledges, they may be with another. The bad success of this expedient for supporting government, had been so fully proved by their experiment, that common prudence will prevent its adoption.

Mr. N. said it was at all times unpleasant to make personal comparisons; it was fortunately unnecessary on the present occasion to say any thing of the character of the persons who are likely to be in power, the time is so near at hand that their conduct may be left to speak for them. For himself he would say that he expected very different conduct from that anticipated by the gentleman from South-Carolina. He hoped for an administration which would go very far in healing the divisions which so unfortunately exist among us. He should take much less pleasure in the prospect of change than he did, if he did not expect from it a re-union of a great part of the people of the United States, and

that the time might return when we should again consider each other as brothers.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, January 27.
BANKS.

It is said to be contemplated to establish a Bank at Salisbury point or Amesbury; and a new Bank at Newburyport; and also to memorialize, the legislature against the law respecting unincorporated banking associations.

The Salem Register says, that a subscription for a Bank at Beverly, is nearly completed—the capital to be 100,000 dollars.

It is calculated, that during the last year 11,000 tons of shipping have been built on Connecticut river—The value of shipping is £. 10 per ton. The materials are principally American. Should not commerce be fostered?

ANSWER OF THE SENATE TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Senate of Massachusetts receive with great satisfaction your excellency's address to both houses of the legislature. We consider it as affording new proof, not only of the wisdom, but of the purity of intention by which you are governed.

We have abundant cause of gratitude for the general health and uncommon prosperity enjoyed by our fellow citizens throughout the Commonwealth. We shall cheerfully contribute our vigilant and faithful endeavors, to preserve their present advantages, and promote their lasting reputation and interest; to check the alarming growth of vice and impiety; to cherish the institutions for moral instruction, and the education of youth, and to maintain the principles of justice, and provide for its equal administration in every part of the Commonwealth.

As the happiness of the great body of the people of the United States, is inseparably connected with the welfare and prosperity of the community, it needs only that they be correctly informed, to remove groundless prejudices, and to extinguish the spirit of party and undue attachment to any foreign country; and to induce a consistency and uniformity of national character.

The conduct of the government of the United States towards the nations of Europe, has been uniformly marked with rectitude and moderation. And the wisdom of those measures of maratmic defence, which the injustice and jealousy of the contending nations, have compelled us to resort to, is verified in their effects, which have not only justified the expectations of the most sanguine, but must also have created a general confidence in the system which has been so happily successful.

We have equal cause of mutual felicitation for the security which the federal Government has hitherto afforded to our internal tranquility; a blessing which had the old confederation continued, we could hardly have hoped for, at this eventful crisis.

And as we have still a confidence in the holy oracles of our religion, and therefore believe, that a tree may be known by its fruit, so we think no honest man can pronounce that form of government to be bad or that administration wicked or corrupt which, under Heaven, has advanced our nation to a degree of prosperity, to which

there is no parallel in the history of mankind.

We learn, with great satisfaction, the prosperous state of the finances of this Commonwealth, and that our public debt may be soon cancelled without imposing any unusual burdens on our constituents. This desirable state of things is undoubtedly to be considered as one of the happy consequences of adopting the federal constitution; without which our state government would have been unable to satisfy the just claims of the creditors, but by resorting to modes of taxation much more inconvenient than any which the general government has hitherto found necessary.

The several matters of local concern which your Excellency has suggested, shall receive our prompt and serious attention. Impressed, as we are, with a full belief that the force of example, contributes in an eminent degree, to the efficacy of the wisest laws, we not only consider it our duty to attempt to provide such additional regulations as may be necessary to secure our constituents in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, against every species of injustice or oppression, but, by our personal obedience and respect for the laws of our country to allure our fellow citizens to yield them a voluntary support.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

A French gentleman of this city, has favored the Editors of this Gazette with an extract of a letter from Mr. Lafalmeire, a gentleman of the highest respectability at St. Thomas, which mentions, that a packet from Rochefort in 36 days, had arrived at Guadaloupe, with the official Convention between America and France, which was proclaimed at Basseterre on the day of its arrival. All the planters and inhabitants of Guadaloupe are called on their property. Mr. L'Escalier, known on all the Windward-Islands as a man of the strictest probity, is appointed Prefect at Guadaloupe—He was formerly employed on the Island of Grenada, as Intendant during the late war.

The same letter mentions the arrival of another packet at Basseterre, on the 23d of December, after a passage of 24 days from Bourdeaux—She brought out 70 passengers—all planters of Guadaloupe. The highest probability, says the letter, of a general peace in Europe, was entertained.

Arrived—Schooners, Polly, Miner, St. Jago; Polly, Annable, Jeremie; Eliza, Bird, Havana; Sloop Nancy, Hoyt, Charleston.

Cleared—Ships, Catherine, Ingersol, Cork; Nancies, Lunt, Londonderry; Liberty, Denmore, Limerick; Franklin, Croke, Greenock; Atalanta, Turner, Bristol; Orlando, Bowman, Amsterdam; Cygnet, Gore, Jamaica; Briggs, Glory, Butler, Cowes; Delight, M'Neal, do. Schooners, Dispatch, Thurston, Curacao; Polly, Turner, Teneriffe.

Capt. Miner, of the sch'r. Polly, on the 9th ult. off Great Henega, took from the wreck of the sloop Rachael, capt. Goodhue of Newburyport, (and crew) who was wrecked there on the 6th, on his voyage from Port Republican to Charleston, with a valuable cargo of sugar and coffee. Capt. Miner took on board the coffee of the Rachael, but the sugar was lost with the vessel.

A letter from Philadelphia, received on Saturday, mentions the arrival there of the ship Camilla, from Canton.

The Amelia, Haque, has arrived at Calcutta in 145 days from this port—

Shortly after she crossed the line, spoke the ship America, from Philadelphia to Canton.

Brig Sally, Moorhead, arrived at Savannah from Jamaica.

Sch'r. Isabella, Donnell, from this port, has arrived at Jamaica.

Brig Echo, Webb, has arrived at Charleston in 12 days.

Arrived yesterday,

Sloop Nancy, Hoyt, Charleston, in 6 days. On the 29th January, spoke sch'r Naturalist, Smith, 14 days out from Port Republican, bound to Norfolk, and three of the hands sick with a fever. Capt. S. informed capt. Hoyt, that gen. Rigaud's party were assassinating the negroes to the number of 100 in a day.

By the Nancy we have received Charleston papers to the 26th January, inclusive. They mention the arrival there of the Greyhound, Pratt, in 38 days from Gibraltar, and the barque Neptune, Dryburg, in 39 days from Liverpool. Capt. Pratt informs that he was in Leghorn at the time the French took possession of the Place.—

There was no contest, the French being too numerous for the Austrians to contend with, and the utmost order and harmony succeeded. At first, some few individuals who had been oppressed and persecuted by the Tuscan government, for their attachment to the French cause, indicated a revengeful disposition, and threatened severe resentment; but they were imprisoned, and a proclamation was immediately issued by the commandant, setting forth that they had come to protect, not to destroy. The only injury suffered by the mercantile interest on account of the change of matters in that place, was, the payment of a duty of two per cent. imposed by the chamber of commerce of the city, by way of a compromise with the French, for not searching strictly for enemy's property.— On the payment of this duty, and of one per cent. imposed by the Tuscan government under the pretext of *convoy duty*, neutral vessels were permitted to depart freely, with their cargoes.

In Leghorn, on the 22d of November, the general opinion was, that the armistice between the French and Austrians, of the expiration of which notice had been given, would be renewed, in consequence of a general expectation that the emperor of Russia had determined to act again in concert with the Austrians and English. But in Gibraltar, late in December, the last accounts from England had induced a belief, that the Emperor of Russia would act rather in concert with the French.

The ship Charleston Packet was to sail from Charleston on Tuesday last for this port.

Capt. Dryburg left Liverpool on the 4th December, and brought no papers.— He mentions that accounts were published in England, previous to his departure, of the Emperor of Russia (the king of Prussia probably) having entered the Electorate of Hanover with an army of 60,000 men.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

Arrived, Snow Cleopatra, Bunker, Liverpool.

Cleared, ship America, Swain, Liverpool; William Penn, Volans, London.

Sch'r Experiment, Town, sent into Nassau on her passage from hence to the Havana, remained at the former place the 4th ult. further proof of property being required.

Ship Columbia, Lelar, for Cowes—barque Three Friends, Jaden, for Ham-

burg—sloop Friendship, Jamaica, and several others, Friday last.

A large inward bound name, &c. unknown.

A sloop in a short passage, arrived at Wilmington yesterday.

Capt. Hunn, Gen. Carr Lane, commissary of the Governor of the legislature of Delaware, subject of the canal for Baltimore and Delaware, formed that duty; result is favorable to taking.

Dover, De.

I do myself the pleasure to send you a short sketch of the law for opening between the waters of Delaware, passed the state yesterday.

Generally, this law is approved by the legislature of the principal exceptions whenever, and so long as it fits arising from the tolls, ten per centum per annum company are to pay into this state, one tenth part of its, annually, in half yearly forever: Secondly, the rates created by the act are not to be lessened out the assent of the legislature: Thirdly, the law is to be in force or effect until the state of Pennsylvania passes a law to authorize an agent to be appointed on the part of this state to copy all such title papers as relate to any lands within this government, which cannot be removed without injuring the records of the office in which the same may be; and such parts thereof as can be separated without damage to the records or papers of the office; the agent is to be permitted to take the originals: Fourthly, The laws to be of no effect until the legislature of Pennsylvania shall repeal such parts of her quarantine laws, as require a longer time for the admission into the port of Philadelphia, of goods, wares, &c. which have been unladen within this state, than if such goods, &c. had been carried directly on to the port of Philadelphia.

There was some opposition to this law. The yeas and nays were as follow:

Yeas—Messrs. E. Adams, Bush, Clark, Green, Horley, Long, Ridgely, Robinson, Rodney, Simington, Waller, Way and Wolf.

Nays—Messrs. Emerson, Mollison, Sorden and Warner.

The legislature of this state adjourned this day.

Messrs. Brown and Relf.

FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two story frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and goodness of stand, this property is certainly the best in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Messrs. Martin & Jonsfret, and in Alexandria to the subscriber:

Who will Rent

The three story brick Warehouse adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

fig
deen
Great

If Great Britain and Russia unfortunately be involved in hostilities, it is to be expected, that our commerce with the latter will be, if not wholly suspended, considerably restricted. This consideration, when it is also known that we have not at present in our store-houses as much Hemp as will answer the ordinary demand of more than three or four months, ought to attract the immediate attention of congress. To promote the culture of an article so important to a commercial nation, it is suggested, whether the offering a bounty would not operate successfully.

Curious extract from a Will.

John Goss, late of the city of Bristol, mariner, deceased, proved March 19, 1796—"My executor to pay out of the first monies collected, unto my beloved wife, Heiter Goss, (if living) the sum of One Shilling, which I give her as a token of my love, that she may buy hazle-nuts, as I know she is better pleased with cracking them than she is with mending stockings."

To be Sold,

Four and a half years of an unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT,

SITUATE on the lower part of Fairfax-street, near James Patterson's property—the house has lately undergone a thorough repair, is pleasantly situated and convenient to good water. The title and terms may be known on application to

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

February 6.

eo3t

and Janney,
their store, on Union-street,
selling articles—
rs oil
e do.
ap
es

egars
West-India sugars
nd bohea teas
brandy
ping paper
boxes
dage
and foal leather
rahs, and a few
furniture.

ented,
en immediately—
and garden on Duke-
ares to the eastward

HARTSHORNE.
of valuable lots
ions, to be sold—also, a
ing-street, in the tenure
e;—a part of the purchase
e taken in Alexandria Bank
, and for some of the lots, A-
nsurance shares at a price to be
For part of the purchase mo-
her, a liberal credit may be had.
Month 7th.

ane Insurance Company
of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this in-
stitution are hereby notified, that a divi-
dend of five per cent. is this day de-
clared on that part of the capital stock of
the company which is now paid. Pay-
able to the stockholders, or to their order,
in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.
January 31.

Just Received,
And for sale low for Cash.
50 barrels of tar, and
A few hundred bushels James River
Coal.

Also on hand,
15,000 eighteen inch shingles,
6,000 three feet do.
HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.
February 4.

Agreeable to a Deed of Trust,
from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fau-
quier County, to the subscribers, WILL
BE SOLD on the premises, to the high-
est bidder, for ready money, on Wednes-
day the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the
said Hawkins now lives: containing about
670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fre-
dericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and
within about 40 of Alexandria, George-
Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unnecessary to be particu-
lar as to the quality and improvements,
as a person inclined to purchase will no
doubt view the same before the day of
sale.

DUNBAR & VASS.
Falmouth, Virginia, }
Jan. 20, 1800. } d21(31)

Printing in all its variety
executed with neatness and
dispatch.

LAST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of
bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth a-
gainst Elisha Cullen Dick, of the town
of Alexandria, and he having surrendered
himself to the major part of the commisi-
oners named in the said commission, at
the Washington tavern in Alexandria, on
the 31st day of January last, when and
where he underwent his second examina-
tion; he is therefore required again to at-
tend at the said tavern, on Friday the
20th day of this present month, at 11
o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his
final examination, when and where the
creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick,
either in his separate capacity or as one of
the firm of James Meafe M'Rea and Com-
pany, may attend to prove their debts—
at which time and place the creditors a-
fore said are to assent to or dissent from the
allowance of his certificate—and to choose
assignees.

All persons indebted to the said bank-
rupt, or who may have any of his effects,
are not to pay or deliver the same but to
whom the Commissioners may appoint,
but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the Commission.
February 3.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, at the
corner store, opposite John Janney's, the
following GOODS—wholesale and re-
tail, for Cash and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerseys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Rose and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruffs and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerfeymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thicksetts and Cords
A handsome assortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hose
do. silk do.
Black Crape
White and black silk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Persians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Russia Sheeting and Irish Linens.

They have also,

Brown Sugar by the hhd.
and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quan-
tity of Plaister of Paris.

They give Cash for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

Left by capt. Mortimore, of the
Baltimore packet, at their warehouse, fun-
dry Mill Irons—The owner is requested
to take them away.

January 31.

For Rent.

The subscriber will lease or rent his com-
modious fire-proof

Bake and Dwelling House,
on Town-Point, where he now lives, with
three Ovens, a good Store-house and Sta-
ble for two horses, with a well enclosed
Wood-Yard, and every other conveni-
ence for carrying on the baking business
to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.
Norfolk, Jan. 8.

For Philadelphia.

The SLOOP
HARMONY,
John Ellwood, Master,
Now lying at Ramsey's wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to the mas-
ter on board, or

J. & T. Vowell.

February 5.

3tdeo

FOR SALE,

TURK'S ISLAND SALT,
Now landing from the schooner Neptune,
Capt. Coleman.

Cash will be given for a few

Alexandria Bank Shares.
Apply to

WILLIAM I. HALL.
Merchants' Wharf, Feb. 5.

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Rai-
sins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

Boarding and Lodging
May be had for five or six gentlemen, by
applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.
December 16.

For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf,
COLOGNE Mill-stones, of different
sizes, late from Amsterdam,
German, London, blister and Crowley
steel

Sugar in hogheads and barrels
Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings
Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of dif-
ferent sizes
Clover seed and plaister of Paris
Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the
barrel
Fine and coarse Salt
Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.
Baltimore, January 27.

JUST RECEIVED.

By the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from
New-York, and for sale by
Roberts & Griffith,

30 hhd. muscovado sugar
East India sugar in bags
Loaf and lump sugar in hhd. and bbls.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira
wine

Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine is
quarter casks
Spirits, French brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
Raisins in kegs and boxes
Soft shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.

They daily expect by the schooner Phil-
lip from New-York, 20 puncheons An-
tigua rum.

January 12.

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Just landing from on board the ship Sue-
cess, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in sacks and bulk.

Also, a few hundred bushels of
Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29.

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

Cash given for Wheat, Rye
and Corn.
1st mo. 26.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims
against the estate of the late THOMAS
PORTER, are requested to bring them for-
ward on or before the first of March next,
and those indebted to him are respectfully
requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'r.
Jan. 1.

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession
given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished
three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey
Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol,
and the nearest dwelling on the south of
it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house
are well situated, and will always com-
mand an uninterrupted view of the whole
city and George-Town to the west, as
well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch.
The house contains 10 convenient rooms,
exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in
any of the banks would be taken for the
whole or part of the payment, and a good
title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the
terms would be accommodating to a good
tenant.

Further particulars may be known by
applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that
city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15.